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PROGRAM OF EXERCISES
FOR
NORTH CAROLINA DAY
MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1925

THE STATE FLAG OF NORTH CAROLINA
AND
"SOME MAKERS OF THE FLAG"



PUBLISHED BY THE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY

An act to foster a love for the State and to increase a just pride in its past was passed by the Legislature of 1901, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF NORTH CAROLINA DAY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day," may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: Provided, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following: Provided further, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified this the 9th day of February, A.D. 1901.

O QUEENLY STATE!

BY MRS. A. W. CURTIS

O queenly State! lift up thy fair proud head,
The while thy sons and daughters honor thee,
And shine a pure white star, whose light shall be
Undimmed through all the ages yet to come!

LETTER

September 3, 1925.

To School Officials and Teachers:

Under the Law, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to furnish program material on certain special days. Among these is North Carolina Day which has been celebrated for a number of years in North Carolina.

Under the authority of the Law I am fixing October 12th as North Carolina Day. Schools that find it inconvenient to put on the program on that day may set a later date for their exercises. Miss Susan Fulghum and Dr. J. Henry Highsmith have prepared this bulletin for North Carolina Day in 1925.

I respectfully urge all schools to make use of this material either on October 12th or at some later date before the Christmas holidays.

Public school children ought to be familiar with the appearance of the North Carolina flag. A part of this exercise should center around it. If the school authorities will let it be known, I feel certain that any among the patriotic associations, such as the Daughters of the Confederacy, Teachers Association, etc., will be glad to donate a flag to the school.

The people of the community should be invited to be present at the exercises and it should be made a community enterprise.

I hope the schools that celebrate this exercise will send a report to the State Superintendent showing the success with which this celebration meets.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. T. Allen". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent "A" and "T".

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES FOR NORTH CAROLINA DAY

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF EXERCISES

1. Song—America.
2. Prayer.
3. North Carolina Day—Its Origin and Purpose—By Superintendent or Principal of School.
4. Poem—O Queenly State.
5. Reading—The State Flag of North Carolina.
6. Reading—The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and the State Motto.
7. Song—The Old North State.
8. Some North Carolina Patriots—"Makers of the State Flag."
 - (1) Patriots in War:
Cornelius Harnett.
James Johnston Pettigrew.
Robert Lester Blackwell.

Poems—Carolina, Our Pride.*
On Hatteras Bar.
 - (2) Patriots in Government:
Zebulon Baird Vance.
Thomas W. Bickett.

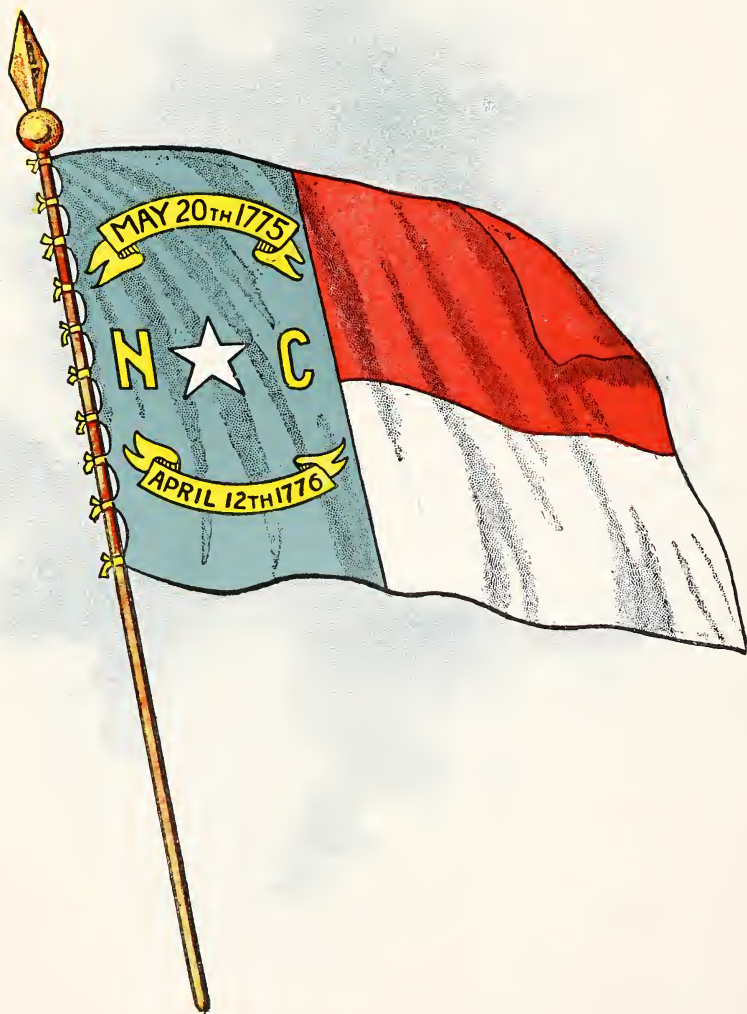
Poems—Light'ood Fire.
Away Down Home.
Home Songs.
 - (3) Patriots in Education:
Archibald D. Murphey.
Calvin H. Wiley.
Charles B. Aycock.
9. Song—Ho! For Carolina.
10. Presentation of the State Flag†—By the Daughters of the Confederacy, Parent-Teacher Association, or some civic organization.
11. Reading—Respect for the Flag.
12. Reading—Makers of the Flag.
13. Song—Star-Spangled Banner.

* Carolina Our Pride will be found in the new State Course of Study in Americanism.

†North Carolina Flags may be secured from Alfred Williams & Company, Raleigh, N. C., as follows: 18 in., \$.15; 24 in., \$.25; 3 ft. x 5 ft., \$5.00; 4 ft. x 6 ft., \$7.50.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FLAG*

A Reading

In this country we have a national flag which stands as the emblem of our strength and unity as a nation, a living representation of our national spirit and honor. In addition to our national flag, each of the different States in the Union has a "State flag" symbolic of its own individuality and domestic ideals. Every State in the American Union has a flag of some kind, each expressive of some particular trait, or commemorative of some historical event, of the people over which it floats. The flags of most of the States, however, consist of the coat of arms of that State upon some suitably colored field. It is said that the first State flag of North Carolina was built on this model, but so far as we can learn from the records, the first legislation on this subject establishing and recognizing a "State flag" was in the year 1861.

The constitutional convention of 1861, which declared for secession from the Union, adopted what it termed a State flag. This existed until 1885. On May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the resolution of secession which declared the State out of the Union. On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, incircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775'."

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Jarl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journals of the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG

Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775," and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861.)

This State Flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

* Abridged from "The North Carolina State Flag"; Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission Bulletin No 14.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

Sec. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

Sec. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

The dates found on the flag are of deep significance in the life of the State. The first date, "May 20th, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The second date appearing on the State flag of 1861 is that of "May 20th, 1861." This date commemorated the secession of the State from the Union, but as the cause of the South was defeated this date no longer represented anything after the Civil War. So when the new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was removed and another, "April 12th, 1776," took its place. This date commemorates the adoption of the Halifax Resolutions—a document that places the Old North State in the very front rank, both in point of time and in spirit, among those that demanded unconditional freedom and absolute independence from foreign power. This document stands out as one of the great landmarks in the annals of North Carolina history.

There has been no change in our State flag since 1885. To promote loyalty and greater respect for the flag the Legislature of 1907 passed the following act:

That the Board of Trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the judges' stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper.

The State flag together with the United States Flag should float from every schoolhouse in North Carolina, for the children and people of the State should know and love the emblem of that government to which they owe allegiance and from which they secure protection.



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THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA*

A Reading

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 16, requires that

There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

The use of a Great Seal for the attestation of important documents began with the institution of government in North Carolina. There have been at various times nine different seals in use in the colony and State. The first seal was adopted by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina soon after receiving their charters from the Crown in 1665. This seal is to be seen in the Public Record Office in London. It is described as follows:

The obverse side has a shield bearing on its face two cornucopias crossed, filled with products and having for supporters, on the sinister side, an Indian chief holding an arrow. On the dexter is an Indian squaw with a papoose by her side and one in her arms. These natives, I imagine, are supposed to be bringing tribute. The crest is a stag upon a wreath above a helmet from which there is a mantling. On the scroll below the shield is the motto, *Domitus Cultoribus Orbis*. Around the shield are the words MAGNUM SIGILLUM CAROLINÆ DOMINORUM. On the reverse side is a disc bearing a cross, around which are arranged the coats-of-arms of the Lords Proprietors in the following order: Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, John Berkley, Cooper, Carteret, William Berkeley, and Colleton. The size of this seal is 3¾ inches in diameter, and was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed, and was about ¼ inch thick. This seal was used on all the official papers of the Lords Proprietors for Carolina, embracing North and South Carolina.

About 1665 the government of Albemarle County was organized, and for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors was adopted. It bore the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E, beginning with the letter A between the names of Clarendon and Albemarle, L between the names of Albemarle and Craven, BE between the names of Craven, Lord John Berkeley, etc.

This was a small seal 1 7/16 inches in diameter, with one face only, and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It was first used for the government of the county of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the Crown.

In 1730, after the purchase of the colony by the Crown, the Lords of Trade proposed to the King a new seal "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majesty with this motto, *Quæ sera tamen respexit*, and this inscription around the circumference, *Sigillum Province Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis*." The background on which the King and these figures stand is a map of the coast of North Carolina, and in the offing is a ship. On the reverse of this seal are the Royal Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto, with this inscription around the circumference, *Geor-*

* Abridged from "The Great Seal of North Carolina," by J. Bryan Grimes; Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 5.

gius Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor Brunsvici et Lunenbergi Dux, Sacri Romania Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector.

This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of these cakes before they were impressed. The seal complete was $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

In 1767 Governor Tryon received from the King a new Great Seal for the Province. The new seal was engraved on the one side with the Royal Arms, Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, and this inscription around the circumference "*Georgius III D: G: Mag, Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex, F. D. Brun, et Lun, Dux, S. R. I. or Thes, et El.*" On the other side are figures of the King and Liberty who is introducing plenty to the King with this motto, *Quæ Sera Tamen Resperxit*. Around the circumference is the following legend: *Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis*. This seal was 4 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick, and weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal that the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants are often found with a small heart-shaped seal impressed with a crown. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and a half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals.

When the government of the independent State of North Carolina was organized, the Constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided, Section XVII, "That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and be affixed to all grants and commissions."

The Convention of 1868 changed the section of the Constitution, with reference to the seal, to read as it now stands.

The Assembly of 1778 appointed William Tisdale to cut and engrave the first State seal, under the direction of the Governor. This seal was used until 1794. Its actual size was three inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressed between the dies forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal.

The seal of 1778 is described as follows.

On one side is the figure of Minerva or Liberty holding in the right hand the pole with cap and in the left hand with arm extended is held a large scroll on which appears in large capital letters the word "Constitution." Under the figure the words, IN LEGIBUS SALUS. Around the circumference are the words, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the other side of the shield is the figure of a woman, probably Plenty. The right arm is folded across her breast and in her right hand inclining toward her left shoulder is held a distaff. In the left hand with arm extended is held an ear of corn. In the distance beyond a tree browses a cow. Under these figures appear the word and letters "INDEPENDENCE—MDCCLXXVI." Around the circumference appear the words O. FORTUNATOS, NIMIUM, SUA. SI. BONA. NORINT, COLONOS.

In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to procure a seal that should "be prepared with one side only, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record, or other public act," etc. An artist in Philadelphia submitted a sketch to the Governor as follows: Minerva is represented in the act of introducing Ceres with her horn of plenty to Liberty, who is seated on a pedestal holding in her right hand a book on which is inscribed the word "Constitution." In the background are introduced a pyramid, denoting strength and durability, and a pine tree which relates immediately to the products of the State.

This sketch, omitting Minerva and with some minor changes, was accepted by Governor Spaight. The new seal was very much like the present one. It has two figures, Liberty and Plenty. Liberty is seated on a pedestal with her pole in her right hand, and her cap on the pole; in her left hand is a scroll with the word "Constitution" upon it. Plenty is standing to the left and front of Liberty; around her head is a circlet of flowers; in her right hand, leaning against her shoulder, is her cornucopia, mouth upwards, overflowing with fruits and produce. In her left is an ear of corn. Around the circumference are the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This seal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly larger than the present one, and was used until about 1835.

In 1834 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was used until 1883, was very similar to its predecessor. On it Liberty and Plenty faced each other. Liberty was standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand, and a scroll with the word "constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty is sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. Around the circumference were the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This seal was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

In 1883 an act was passed relative to the seal, which was incorporated in the Code as Section 3329. The seal therein provided for is described as follows:

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

In 1893 an act, introduced by Jacob Battle, added at the foot of the coat of arms of the State as a part thereof the motto "Esse Quam Videri," and required that the words, "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat of arms.

The present Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is described as follows:

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking towards each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. In the exergue is inserted the words May 20, 1775, above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend, "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," and the motto, "Esse Quam Videri."

STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN*

A Reading

The General Assembly of 1893 adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date, "20 May, 1775" should be placed with our coat of arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every state had adopted a motto, generally in Latin.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, chap. 26). He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi prediti esse quam videri," i. e., "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess," or, translated literally, "For indeed not so many wish to be endowed with virtue as wish to seem to be."

The phrase is a striking one, and Cicero's version of it has been caught up and often used as a motto. No less than three houses of British nobility have adopted it, to wit: the Earl of Winterton, Earl Brownlow and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations, especially literary societies. In this State it is the motto of Wilson Collegiate Institute and, with some modifications, of one of the societies at Wake Forest College.

The figures on our State Coat of Arms are Liberty and Plenty. It has been objected that the motto has no reference or application to the figures on the coat of arms. It is very rarely that such is the case. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," has no reference to the Eagle and Shield and the Thunderbolts on the national coat of arms. Nor has the "Excelsior" of New York, the "Dirigo" of Maine, the "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet" of Connecticut any application to the figures above them. Indeed, Virginia's "Sic Semper Tyrannis" is one of the very few instances in which the motto bears such reference. But, is our motto so entirely without reference to the coat of arms as is usually the case? The figures are, as just stated, Liberty and Plenty. Is it not appropriate to say we prefer to be free and prosperous than seem to be so?

* Adopted from an article by Chief Justice Walter Clark in the North Carolina Booklet, Vol. IX, No. 3.

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was the only one of the original thirteen states without one.

It may be mentioned, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of the act of 1893, that it does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized to adopt its own seal. Many counties now have on their county seals the appropriate phrase, "Leges Jaraque Vindicamus." Some have adopted the State motto. But this is a matter left to the discretion of the county commissioners in each county.

NOTE: The bill which was passed in 1893 to adopt our State motto was introduced by Senator Jacob Battle, of Nash, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. There is a letter from him in which he states that the motto was selected by Judge—since Chief Justice—Walter Clark, who also drew the bill and requested him to present it.

SOME NORTH CAROLINA PATRIOTS—"MAKERS OF THE STATE FLAG"

NOTE. It is suggested that the pupils in the grammar school and high school prepare compositions on the life and work of the men listed below. The best of these compositions should be read at the celebration of North Carolina Day. In *Hill's* "Young People's History of North Carolina" and *Connor's* "Makers of North Carolina History" abundant material will be found. The page references in these books are given below. Material on the life of Blackwell, Aycock and Bickett is given in this bulletin.


(1) Patriots in War:

CORNELIUS HARNETT-----	{ <i>Connor</i> , pages 112-113 <i>Hill</i> , pages 160-161
JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW--	{ <i>Connor</i> , pages 247-252 <i>Hill</i> , pages 304-305; 307-310
ROBERT LESTER BLACKWELL----	{ page 18 of <i>this bulletin</i>

(2) Patriots in Government:

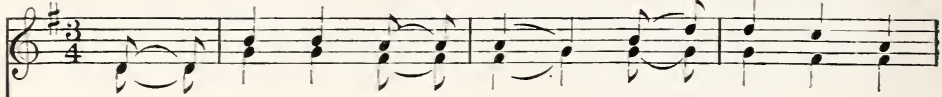
ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE -----	{ <i>Connor</i> , pages 220-240 <i>Hill</i> , pages 276; 284; 294; 303; 340; 360; 362; 369
THOMAS W. BICKETT-----	{ page 18 of <i>this bulletin</i>

(3) Patriots in Education:

ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY-----	{ <i>Connor</i> , pages 139; 142; 194; 210 <i>Hill</i> , pages 246; 375
 CALVIN H. WILEY-----	{ <i>Connor</i> , pages 210-220 <i>Hill</i> , page 377
CHARLES B. AYCOCK-----	{ <i>Connor</i> , page 290 <i>Hill</i> , page 274 Also page 20 of <i>this bulletin</i>

THE OLD NORTH STATE

WILLIAM GASTON
Harmonized by FRANCIS X. HALE



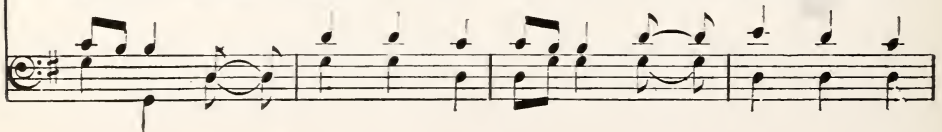
1. Car - o - li - na, Car - o - li - na, Heav - en's bless - ings at -
 2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers their mer - it - ed
 3. Plain and art - less her sons but whose doors o - pen
 4. And her daugh - ters the queen of the for - est re -
 5. Then let all who love us, love the land that we



tend her, While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de -
 glo - ry, Say whose name stands the fore - most in Lib - er - ty's
 fast - er To the knock of the stran - ger or tale of dis -
 sem - bling, So grace - ful, so con - stant, to gen - tlest breath
 live in, As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of



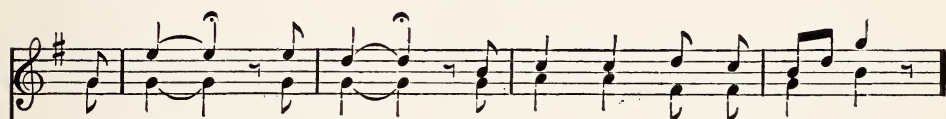
fend her, Tho' the scorn - er may sneer at and wit - lings de -
 sto - ry, Tho' too true to her - self e'er to crouch to op -
 as - ter, How like to the rude - ness of their dear na - tive
 trem - bling; And true light - wood at heart, let the match be ap -
 heav - en, Where plen - ty and free - dom, love and peace smile be -



THE OLD NORTH STATE



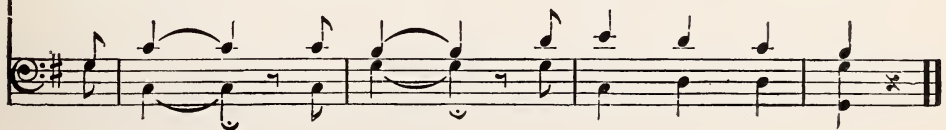
fame her, Yet our hearts swell with glad-ness When-ev-er we name her
 pres-sion, Who can yield to just rule a more loy-al sub-mis-sion.
 mountains, With rich ore in their bos-oms and life in their foun-tains.
 plied them, How they kin-dle in flame—Oh! none know but who've tried them.
 fore us, Raise a-loud, raise to-gether The heart-thrill-ing cho-rus.



Hur-rah, Hur-rah! The Old North State for-ev-er.



Hur-rah, Hur-rah, The good Old North State.



ROBERT LESTER BLACKWELL**A Reading*

Of the 82,000 North Carolinians who went into the army and navy, in the World War, some died gloriously on the field of battle; some died from horrible wounds; some died of disease. Others went through the same dangers without a scratch. Others never went to France at all, but served here at home.

Why was this so? The answer is—the fortunes of war. When a man joins the army of his country he lays aside for the time his own will and interests. It is not what he wants, but what his superiors think best that he does. This is true from the humblest private to the commanding general of all the armies.

The watchword of the army is service. Service means to obey orders. That is what every soldier is trained to do. He is trained to fear neither death nor suffering. He is trained to fear only failure to do his duty.

An example of the greatest service is Robert Lester Blackwell.

Robert Lester Blackwell was a farmer boy. He was born in Hurdle Mills in Person County, North Carolina. When the war broke out he joined the 119th Infantry and went abroad to fight. He served with honor in Belgium and on the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt. On October 11, 1918, in a great battle before St. Souplet in France, he and a few of his comrades were cut off from their regiment by the German artillery fire. They knew that unless some one carried a message back to the regiment all of them would be captured or killed. They knew also that any man who tried to get through the German fire would probably be killed. The commanding officer asked for volunteers to carry the message. Without hesitation Blackwell stepped forward. He took the message and plunged into the hail of shells that churned up every foot of the ground. A shell struck him and the brave soldier fell dead.

In memory of this brave deed Congress gave to Blackwell's father a beautiful medal of honor, the highest honor our country can bestow on a soldier. Throughout all the country was read the order citing his bravery for an act that was "above and beyond the call of duty."

Robert Lester Blackwell was not trying to win a name for himself. He was trying to save the lives of his comrades. It was an act of service, such as has been described by the Master of men when He said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

THOMAS WALTER BICKETT†*A Reading*

Thomas Walter Bickett, War Governor of North Carolina, was born in Monroe, N. C., February 28, 1869, the son of Thomas Winchester and Mary Covington Bickett, from whom he inherited the wit and sentiment of the Irish and the sturdy stability of the English.

He spent four years at Wake Forest, receiving the A.B. degree in 1890. After two years of teaching in Winston-Salem, he entered the law school

* Armistice Day. Bulletin No. 28, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

† Introduction; Letters and Papers of Governor T. W. Bickett.

of the University of North Carolina and in February, 1893, received his license to practice law. Two years later, he settled in Louisburg and in 1898 married Miss Fannie Yarborough, daughter of Col. William H. Yarborough. Of their three children, one, William Yarborough Bickett, survives.

Serving his first public office as a representative from Franklin County in the General Assembly of 1907, he introduced and piloted to passage a bill appropriating a half million dollars for the care of the insane. It was the largest appropriation made by North Carolina for such a cause up to that time and was the beginning of an increasing interest on the part of the State in behalf of its defectives.

The Democratic State Convention, meeting in Charlotte, nominated him for Attorney General in 1907 after his brilliant speech offering Col. Ashley Horne, of Clayton, for the gubernatorial nomination. During his eight years in this office, he won all the five cases for the State in the United States Supreme Court and made sure his elevation to the Governorship.

He was nominated for Governor in the first Statewide Primary in 1916 and in 1917 was inaugurated. The World War, though it shattered many of his plans for domestic reform, gave opportunity for new tasks of leadership which brought to him and the State unqualified commendation and praise.

At the close of his term he gave this estimate of his administration:

Lest we forget, I write it down in this last chapter and certify to all the generations that the one stupendous, immortal thing connected with this administration is the part North Carolina played in the World War.

Yet, the record of two regular sessions and a special session of the General Assembly show forty measures enacted into law out of forty-eight he recommended. They embrace provisions for six-months school and increased salaries for teachers; for broader agricultural education and a richer rural life; for expansion of public health and the creation of a public welfare system; for more liberal support of all State institutions; for a humane prison administration; for the foundation of an elaborate chain of State highways; for tax reforms including revaluation, the income tax, and a start on the segregation of State and local taxation.

Extending beyond the limitations of his office, his moral influence turned consistently toward improving the lot of the tenant farmer, encouraging home ownership, increasing the advantages of life and education for the negro, establishing morally fair and economically sound relations between capital and labor, and setting patriotism ablaze from the mountains to the sea.

Recognized and honored at home and abroad as a thinker whose judgment was worthy to be followed and as a speaker of excelling ability, his opinion and presence were sought by the press and organizations of many states. His statements on public issues were quoted widely and his addresses comprise a distinct contribution to Southern Oratory.

On December 27, 1921, less than a year after he had returned to the practice of law in Raleigh, he was stricken with apoplexy and died the following morning. He was buried in Louisburg.

HE SERVED HIS DAY AND GENERATION ACCORDING TO GOD'S WILL AND FELL ON SLEEP.

CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK*A Reading***HIS EDUCATION**

Charles Brantley Aycock, was born in Wayne County near the present town of Fremont (then called Nahunta), November 1, 1859. His father, Benjamin Aycock, was esteemed for his honesty, his fine common sense and practical wisdom, and for his great strength of character. His mother, Lerena Hooks, possessed intellectual gifts and executive power of a rare nature. It was her desire to see her children educated, and during the Civil War period and afterward, it was her custom to gather her children around her for an hour or two of study, after which she required them to recite their lessons to her.

The first school he attended was at Nahunta, where the people of the community, by uniting their small means, had employed a teacher. Here Charles Aycock, under the care of his six older brothers, first entered school. "It was a fine sight," says one who frequently witnessed it, "to see these seven fine fellows on their way from the farm to the school. Charles was then about eight years of age, it was no unusual sight to see Frank, the oldest, trotting down the dusty road with Charles, the youngest, on his big broad shoulders.

From Nahunta to Wilson, and then to Kinston, the ambitious lad pursued his search for an education. At Wilson he entered the Wilson Collegiate Institute. He was particularly good in Latin and Grammar and English. There was no boy in the school who could match him in these studies.

Declamation and debating formed an important part of the school work, and in these young Aycock excelled. His earnestness, sincerity, and directness in debate compelled attention. The teachers and children of other schoolrooms would throng the hall to hear him.

At Kinston, young Aycock had the good fortune to come under the influence of a masterful teacher, Rev. Joseph H. Foy, who quickly recognized his pupil's superior abilities, and took great pride in directing their development. Under Mr. Foy his preparation for college was completed. The Aycock family all recognized that he was no ordinary boy, and determined that every sacrifice should be made to send him to the State University and to educate him for the bar.

Aycock entered the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1877. His appearance made a distinct impression upon his fellow-students, and many of them "recall vividly" the strong, sturdy-looking country boy, upon his entrance into college. He had a good mind and was a hard student, and did well in all of his studies except mathematics. He joined the Philanthropic Literary Society and soon became known as the best debater in the University. Aycock won many honors in the University. In his last year he won the William Bingham Essayist Medal, given for the best essay by any member of the Senior class, and at Commencement when he graduated he won the Willie P. Mangum Medal, given for the best oration by any member of the Senior Class.

AYCOCK A PRIVATE CITIZEN

After graduating, young Aycock studied law at the University, and after securing his license he made his home in Goldsboro, where he settled down to practice his profession. He had a hard time of it at first but he worked hard and made his way to the top.

The State at that time was just beginning to rebuild its public school system, and the young lawyer, who fully realized the need of better educational facilities, gave his county his full support. As a result, in 1881-82 he was selected as the first County Superintendent of Schools for his native county. Goldsboro was also aroused on the subject of education, and in 1882 it established the first graded school in the State. Aycock was made a member of the board of trustees, and for several years he served his community in this capacity.

His reputation as a public speaker soon extended all over the State, and he received invitations to speak in every county. He always treated his opponents fairly and courteously, and refused to take any unfair advantage of them.

In 1900 the great question before the people was whether they should adopt an amendment to the Constitution which would make it necessary for a man to be able to read and write before he could vote. If this amendment should be adopted the State would need a Governor who would make public education a live issue in the State and who would have the confidence of the citizens of the State. The people turned to Charles Brantley Aycock. He was chosen their leader and was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Aycock made speeches on the amendment to the Constitution in nearly every county in the State. It is said that he traveled 6,000 miles, made 110 speeches, and addressed as many as 100,000 people. Aycock promised them if he was elected Governor he would do everything in his power to make the public schools better. Said he:

If you vote for me, I want you to do so with the distinct understanding that I shall devote the four years of my official term to the upbuilding of the public schools of North Carolina. I shall endeavor for every child in the State to get an education.

The people believed what he said. They trusted him, and elected him Governor by the largest vote ever given to any man in the history of North Carolina. And on January 15, 1901, the day of his inauguration, the children of the Goldsboro Public Schools, were given a holiday and were permitted to attend the inauguration because the chairman of their board of trustees had now as Governor become the chairman of the board of trustees of the public schools of North Carolina.

THE EDUCATIONAL GOVERNOR

Governor Aycock had promised the people that, if elected, he would devote the whole four years of his term of office to the interests of the public schools.

"For my part, I declare to you," he said on the day of his inauguration, "it shall be my constant aim and effort during the four years that I shall endeavor to serve the people of the State to redeem this most solemn of all our pledges." He did all in his power to keep his promise.

Aycock had pledged the people that he would keep the public schools open for four months in each year. At the end of his term he was able to say:

Today we can boast for the first time in the history of the State that we have redeemed our pledge, kept faith with the people, and made provision for all the children. If the child is blind, we have teachers ready to open his eyes. If he is deaf, he can be taught to speak. If he is friendless and poor, the schoolhouse door stands wide open to shed its genial warmth upon him.

LAST YEARS AND DEATH

When his term as Governor was ended, Aycock returned to Goldsboro to practice law. In 1909 he moved to Raleigh and continued to take deep interest in public questions, and especially in education. On April 4, 1912, he went to Birmingham, Alabama, to deliver an educational address before the teachers of that State. That night while speaking he said: "When I was Governor of North Carolina I made speeches all over the State. I canvassed the State for four years in behalf of the children right straight along. Sometimes on Sunday they asked me down to the church to talk, and I always talked about education"

He got no further. With "Education" as the last word that fell from his lips, he threw up his hands, reeled backward, and fell dead before the vast crowd that had just been cheering him.

His body was brought to Raleigh and placed in the State Capitol where thousands of people saw him for the last time. Never in the history of North Carolina was there greater sorrow for the death of any man.

On the afternoon of Easter Sunday, in the presence of an immense throng of people, he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in the City of Raleigh.

There now stands in Capitol Square, a statue of Governor Aycock, given to the State by the children and citizens who loved him.

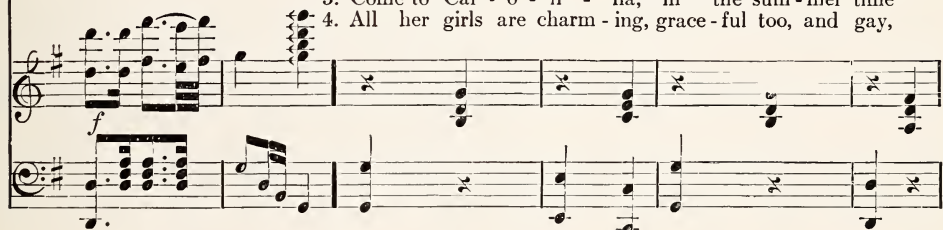
Dr. WM. B. HARRELL

HO! FOR CAROLINA

Mrs. W.B. HARRELL

Moderato

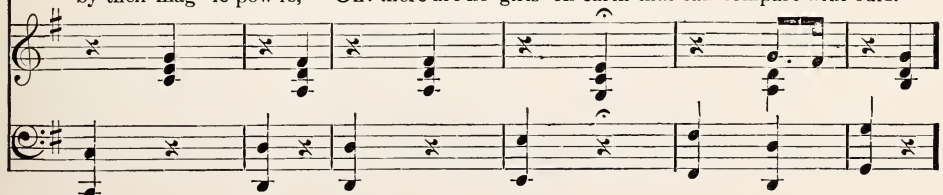
1. Let no heart in sor - row weep for oth - er days,
2. Down in Car - o - li - na grows the loft - y pine,
3. Come to Car - o - li - na, in the sum - mer time
4. All her girls are charm - ing, grace - ful too, and gay,



Let no i - dle dream - ers tell in melt - ing lays, Of the mer - ry meet - ing
 And her groves and for - ests bear the scent - ed vine, Here are peaceful homes, too,
 When the luscious fruits are hang - ing in their prime, And the maid - ens sing - ing
 Hap - py as the blue - birds in the month of May; And they steal your hearts, too,



in the ros - y bow'rs, For there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.
 nest - ling 'mid the flow'rs, Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.
 in the leaf - y bow'rs, Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.
 by their mag - ic pow'rs, Oh! there are no girls on earth that can compare with ours.



HO! FOR CAROLINA

CHORUS

Ho! for Car - o - li - na, that's the land for me, In her hap - py

Ho! for Car - o - li - na, that's the land for me, In her hap - py

The musical score for the chorus consists of two systems. Each system has four staves: a vocal melody staff in treble clef, a vocal harmony staff in treble clef, a piano accompaniment staff in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment staff in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system contains the first two lines of the chorus, and the second system contains the next two lines. The lyrics are: "Ho! for Car - o - li - na, that's the land for me, In her hap - py" repeated twice.

bor - ders roam the brave and free, And her bright-eyed daugh-ters—

bor - ders roam the brave and free, And her bright-eyed daugh-ters—

This section continues the musical score with two more systems, each with four staves (vocal melody, vocal harmony, piano accompaniment in treble, and piano accompaniment in bass). The lyrics are: "bor - ders roam the brave and free, And her bright-eyed daugh-ters—" repeated twice. The musical notation includes triplets in the piano accompaniment parts.

HO! FOR CAROLINA

none can fair - er be; Oh! it is the land of love and sweet Lib - er - ty.

none can fair - er be; Oh! it is the land of love and sweet Lib - er - ty.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is simple and catchy, with a repeat sign at the end. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and triplets, providing a rhythmic foundation for the song. The lyrics are printed below the vocal line, and the piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clef).

ON HATTERAS BAR
HENRY JEROME STOCKARD

The night was wild, the breakers churned;
In heaven's vast shone not a star;
Alone the light, mist-haloed, burned
On Hatteras Bar.

From out the scabbard of the dark
There flashed a sudden blazing brand,
Which, grasped by some puissant hand
Was thrust against a shrinking bark
With so dire, deadly, damning might
'Twas broke to fragments dazzling white.

Then denser sunk the lurid air,
And cries blent with the surges' jar,
And, stabbed, the ship clung reeling there
On Hatteras Bar.

The ocean massed its ancient strength,
And hoarser raved the savage gale;
To shreds was rent each helpless sail;
The vessel trembled through its length;
It lurched, and ghost-like, through the gloom
Shivered, vanished to its doom.

The souls that in the sad winds moan,
Where lay at morn that shattered spar!—
That sob where plangent seas intone
On Hatteras Bar.

THE LIGHT'OOD FIRE
JOHN HENRY BONER

When wintry days are dark and drear
And all the forest ways grow still,
When gray snow-laden clouds appear
Along the bleak horizon hill,
When cattle all are snugly penned
And sheep go huddling close together,
When steady streams of smoke ascend
From farm-house chimneys—in such weather
Give me old Carolina's own,
A great log-house, a great hearthstone,
A cheering pipe of cob or briar
And a red, leaping light'ood fire.

When dreary day draws to a close
 And all the silent land is dark,
 When Boreas down the chimney blows
 And sparks fly from the crackling bark,
 When limbs are bent with snow or sleet
 And owls hoot from the hollow tree,
 With hounds asleep about your feet,
 Then is the time for reverie.
 Give me old Carolina's own,
 A hospitable wide hearthstone,
 A cheering pipe of cob or briar
 And a red, rousing light'ood fire.

AWAY DOWN HOME

JOHN CHARLES MCNEILL

'T will not be long before they hear
 The bullbat on the hill,
 And in the valley through the dusk
 The pastoral whippoorwill.
 A few more friendly suns will call
 The bluets through the loam
 And star the lanes with buttercups
 Away down home.

'Knee-deep!" from reedy places
 Will sing the river frogs.
 The terrapins will sun themselves
 On all the jutting logs.
 The angler's cautious oar will leave
 A trail of drifting foam
 Along the shady currents
 Away down home.

The mocking-bird will feel again
 The glory of his wings,
 And wanton through the balmy air
 And sunshine while he sings,
 With a new cadence in his call,
 The glint-wing'd crow will roam
 From field to newly-furrowed field
 Away down home.

When dogwood blossoms mingle
 With the maple's modest red,
 And sweet arbutus wakes at last
 From out her winter's bed,
 'T would not seem strange at all to meet
 A dryad or a gnome,
 Or Pan or Psyche in the woods
 Away down home.

Then come with me, thou weary heart!
 Forget thy brooding ills,
 Since God has come to walk among
 His valleys and his hills!
 The mart will never miss thee,
 Nor the scholar's dusty tome,
 And the Mother waits to bless thee,
 Away down home.

HOME SONGS

JOHN CHARLES McNEILL

The little loves and sorrows are my song:
 The leafy lanes and birthsteads of my sires,
 Where memory broods by winter's evening fires
 O'er oft-told joys, and ghosts of ancient wrong;
 The little cares and carols that belong
 To home hearts, and old rustic lutes and lyres,
 And spreading acres, where calm-eyed desires
 Wake with the dawn, unfevered, fair and strong.

If words of mine might lull the bairn to sleep,
 And tell the meaning in a mother's eyes;
 Might counsel love, and teach their eyes to weep
 Who, o'er their dead, question unanswering skies
 More worth than legions in the dust of strife,
 Time, looking back at last, should count my life.

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG*

A Reading

The National flag and the State flag should be displayed at every school and proper respect should be paid both flags by the children and grown people throughout our land. The following are important rules of courtesy to be paid to the National flag:

1. When the flag is passing in parade or in review, the spectator if sitting, should rise, and, if walking, should halt. When the flag passes, the boy or man should remove his hat.

2. When the flag is being raised it should fly free, and it should always fly from the top of the masthead, except when it is lowered in case of a death.

3. The flag should not be permitted to fly at night, except over the national Capitol, and in times of peace it is not displayed every day, except on schoolhouses and government buildings.

4. When the flag is used as a decoration it should not be hung where it can be soiled easily nor should it be draped on chairs and benches for seating purposes. No emblem of any kind should be placed upon it and no one should use it for advertising purposes.

5. When the flag is lowered, it should never be permitted to touch the ground, and when it is worn too much for further use, it should either be put away carefully or burned. It should never be thrown out for people or animals to walk on.

MAKERS OF THE FLAG†

Declamation or Reading

Address delivered on Flag Day, 1914, before the employees of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN K. LANE

This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, the Flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: "Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "aren't you mistaken? I am not the President of the United States, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a Government clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker," replied the gay voice, "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out of the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho, or perhaps you found the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma, or helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter; whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker."

* Additional courtesies and exercises are given in the new State Course of Study in Americanism.

†Peace and Patriotism, Smith Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.



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I was about to pass on, when The Flag stopped me with these words:

"Yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico; but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the Corn Club prize this summer.

"Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska; but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night, to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag.

"Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics, and yesterday, maybe, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will one day write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said impatiently, "these people were only working!"

Then came a great shout from The Flag:

"The work that we do is the making of the flag.

"I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow.

"I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

"I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles.

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly.

"Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward.

"Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment.

"But always, I am all that you hope to be, and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope.

"I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring.

"I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk.

"I am the battle of yesterday, and the mistake of tomorrow.

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

"I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

"I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be.

"I am what you make me, nothing more.

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

